Statement-II

NTPC Station-wise cost of Generation/Transmission

Sl. No.	Station	Station-wise cost of Genera-tion (P/KWH)	Transmis sion (P/KWH)
1.	Singrauli STPP	48.22	4.32
2.	Korba STPP	54.06	4.31
3.	Ramamgundum STPP	60.79	5.70
4.	Farakka STPP	82.01	5.30
5.	Vidhyachal STPP	81.16	10.87
6.	Rihand STPP	69.66	9.66
7.	Auraiya Gas	108.22	9.79
8.	Anta Gas	105.73	8.36

NOTE: The cost of generation /transmission figures are based on the latest estimated costs of projects and correspond to base load operation of the plants,

Power Shortage in Madhya Pradesh

2780. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is power shortage in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government proposes to set up super thermal power stations in Madhya Pradesh in view of large scale availability of coal in the State; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and what steps Government proposes to take to reduce power shortage in Madhya Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) and (b) During the period April, 91—November, 91, the energy shortage in Madhya Pradesh was 4.0%

(c) A proposal for setting up of Vindhyachal STPP Stage-II (2 x 500 MW) project in the Central Sector is being processed for investment approval.

(d) In order to mitigate power shortage in Madhya Pradesh, various measures being taken to improve the availability of power include expediting commissioning of new generating capacity, implementation of short gestation projects, improving the performance of existing power stations, reduction of transmission and distribution losses, implementation of demand management and energy conservation measures, and arranging transfer of energy from surplus to deficit areas.

Setting up of Solar Energy Power Plants in Madhya Pradesh

2781. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has prepared any action plan to provide solar energy power plants at various places in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has provided any technical know-how and adequate finances to Madhya Pradesh for developing solar energy power plants there; and

(d) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI):(a) to (d) Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board have recently expressed interest in installing small solar photovoltaic power plants in the State, it is proposed to provide support for five such power plants with a total capacity of upto 50 kwp in the State. The support is in the form of supply of photovoltaic modules required for the plants.

Guidance on technical matters is also provided to the state organisations as required by them.

उपभोक्ताओं से वसूल की गई विद्युत दर

2782. **श्री रणजीत सिंह:**
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:

क्या **विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) 1991-91 के दौरान विद्यमान मूल्यों के आधार पर विद्युत उपादन की अनुमानित औसत लागत कीमत कितनी है;

(ख) राज्य विद्युत बोर्डों द्वारा कृषि, औद्योगिक, घरेलू और वाणिज्यक उपयोगों के लिए दी जाने वाली विद्युत के लिए उपभोग्ताओं की क्या औसत कीमत वसूल की जाती है;

(ग) क्या सरकार द्वारा विद्युत उत्पादन लागत की वर्तमान दर को कम करने के लिए गत वर्षों में कुछ प्रयास किए गए हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है?

विद्युत और गैर-पारम्परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री कल्पनाथ राय): (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1989-90 के दौरान उत्पादन तथा आपूर्ति की औसत लागत 102.10 पैसे प्रति कि०वा०घं० आंकी गई है तथा उपभोक्ता से प्रभारित औसत मूल्य 76.82 पैसे प्रति कि०वा०घं० था। वर्ष 1990-91 के लिए लेखे अभी तक राज्य बिजली बोर्डों से प्राप्त नहीं हुए हैं।

(ग) और (घ) उत्पादन की लागत कम करने के लिए बोर्डों से अनुषंगी खपत में कमी, ईंधन खपत में कमी तथा संयंत्र भार गुणांक में वृद्धि करने जैसे उपाय करने का अनुरोध किया गया है। इसके अलावा, पुराने संयंत्रों के नवीकरण तथा आधुनिकीरण की एक स्कीम भी क्रियान्वित की गई है।

NTPC Executives Leaving the Organisation

2783. SHRI M.A. BABY: Will the MINISTER OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of executives who have left the NTPC during the last two years;

(b) what were the reasons therefor;

(c) what measures are being taken by the management to check such trends; and

(d) whether there is any written complaint with the authorities from any executive regarding the state of affairs of the organisations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF POWER AND NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI KALPNATH RAI): (a) The number of executives who resigned from NTPC in the last two years i.e., 1990 and 1991, is 159 and 154 respectively.

(b) The reason indicated by the executives are:

(i) Personal
(ii) To join other organisations
(iii) For higher studies

(c) The rate of executives turnover in relation to total executive strength in the years 1990 and 1991 is quite low (less than 2.5%), especially considering the fact that the executives of NTPC are gernerally young, talented and technically skilled. Such executives are normally considered very mobile in any industry. However, with a view to further reducing even this low rate, the NTPC conducts exit interviews of the executives who resign in order to provide the necessary data base for diagnosis, which in turn will form the basis for any action for organisation development, as felt necessary.

(d) Formal and informal opportunities are available to the employees including executives of the company for giving their feed back /suggestions concerning various issues of the organisation.